

Willis No Longer In Race For President

**Ohio Executive Decides to Run For Second Term—
Urges Ohio Republicans to Promote Unity in Party—
Declares There Should Be Less Individual Starring.**

Columbus, O.—As forecast last week in Columbus dispatches to the Times-Star, Governor Willis has renounced his aspirations for the presidential nomination and has declared that he will be a candidate to succeed himself as governor. This announcement is contained in a statement issued by the governor, in which he says that political machines have been broken up and cast upon the scrap heap and a program of constructive legislation launched to take the place of laws enacted by former administrations. His statement is taken by many here as being directed at his predecessor, Governor James M. Cox. Also it is expected here that the governor's statement may be taken advantage of by former Senator Theodore Burton, who seeks the presidential nomination next year.

In view of the fact that Governor Willis will seek another term, the possible action of Lieut. Gov. John H. Arnold, long an avowed aspirant for the governorship, is problematical. Secretary of State Charles Q. Hildebrand, who also was desirous of making the race, has declared that he would not be

a candidate for the nomination if Governor Willis wanted a second term. Governor Willis, in his formal statement, says: "The Republican party in Ohio is of vastly more importance than the political advancement of any individual. The Republican party stands for certain great fundamental principles, expressed from time to time in its platforms. These principles, in which we as Republicans believe, will go forward to victory only as a united and harmonious party sustains them. It has been my constant effort to eliminate factionalism, let bygones be bygones and unite under the Republican banner all those without regard to former differences, who now believe in ideas of government advocated by the Republican party. In the Republican party there should be less of individual starring and more of team work; less of self-seeking and personal aggrandisement and more of party boosting and loyalty to party principles. Having decided in the interest of party harmony to ask a renomination as governor, I urge all Ohio Republicans in the same spirit to put forth every effort to promote unity in the party."

RENEWAL OF LICENSE IS GIVEN REICHERT

This Is Result of the Decision of Fernberg—Vote on Election Day Regarded as "Character" Testimony.

Joseph Reichert will get a saloon license to continue his liquor business at Shillito street and Highland avenue. That was the decision Monday of Attorney Louis Fernberg, appointed as a third member of the Hamilton county Liquor Licensing Board, to consider license applications on which the two permanent members of the board were deadlocked. Fernberg held that the law provides that in cases where saloonkeepers have been convicted twice of vio-



Jos. Reichert.

lations of the liquor laws, no license can be issued; but that in Reichert's case there were two arrests, but only conviction. Where the applicant is such instances is of good moral character, it is mandatory by law that his license be renewed. At the election last Tuesday, when Reichert was returned to Council, "more than 2,000 people testified to his moral character," was the attorney's conclusion.

Fernberg was not prepared as yet to pass on the case of Jennie Finn, another applicant, as to whom the two permanent commissioners differed. Her attorney presented her case Friday.

THREE CITIES PUT IN BIDS

St. Louis, Baltimore and Providence Seek 1916 Labor Meeting.

San Francisco.—The appointment of 15 committees by President Gompers, the announcement of three rival contenders for the 1916 convention and sightseeing were the three features of the first day of the thirty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It was not discovered until after President Gompers had announced the standing committees, with their chairmen and members, that he had modestly failed to include his name in any of them. A motion quickly presented and unanimously carried, however, gave Gompers a seat in the Committee on International Affairs.

Baltimore, St. Louis and Providence are the three bidders for next year's convention, with the signs pointing to the selection of Baltimore as the successful candidate.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE

To Meet With Painters and Union Stands on Its Demands.

The Building Construction Employers' Association yesterday refused to meet with a committee from the Painters' Union, because it was said by officials of the association that, so long as the painters demanded that the Glaziers' Union be recognized, there would be no negotiations.

The Painters' Union Wednesday night voted unanimously to stand on its original demands, namely, that its members be forbidden to work with glaziers not affiliated with the painters' organization.

Phil Gasdorf, business agent, announced that he received word from William Shay, national organizer of the union, that he would arrive in this city today to take charge of the affairs of the union.

PROSECUTION IS BEGUN

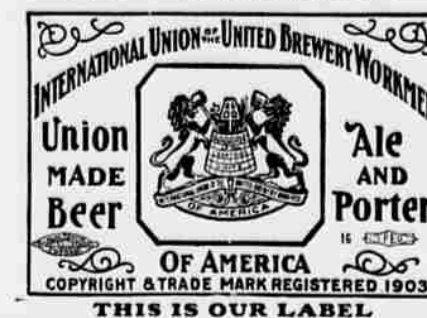
In Trial of Schmidt, Charged With Murder at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The thirteenth, or alternate juror, was obtained today in the trial of Matthew A. Schmidt, charged with murder for his alleged implication in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building, October 1, 1910.

L. S. Rowley, a local realty dealer, was the final juror chosen.

James W. Noel, of Indianapolis, special prosecutor, said the prosecution stood ready to prove that Schmidt was directly connected with the crime, and that evidence would be introduced to show that the defendant was in San Francisco the night before the explosion occurred.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is Union Made

—THE— HERANCOURT Brewing Co.

STRICTLY UNION LAGER STRICTLY UNION

COAL

**BUY IT FROM YOUR FRIENDS
THE QUEEN CITY COAL CO.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE WEST 2820**

SIDEWALKS JAMMED

In Chicago When 800 Garment Workers March to Train.

Chicago, Ill.—Eight hundred defendants in cases growing out of the garment workers' strike—half of them women—formed in line at Hodcarriers' Hall, on the West Side, today and marched through the garment factory district to the City Hall, where all their cases were scheduled in Municipal Court. Because no permit to parade had been obtained the police formed the marchers to keep to the sidewalks. They nearly monopolized these on the streets through which they passed.

There are 1,100 charges against the defendants, some of whom have been arrested two or three times. Forty policemen were present as complaining witnesses and others, with bailiffs, were scattered about to preserve order.

Judge Graham got out of his dilemma with the assistance of respective counsel. Sixty-five cases, where the only charge was distributing hand bills, were non-suited by agreement. Other cases were continued until December 8. The City Prosecutor promised to investigate each case with the view of dropping all where real violence was not involved. It is planned, after the winnowing process, to select test cases for each class of defense which calls for actual trial.

UNION IS ORDERED

By New York Court, To Reinstatement Member and Pay Him \$875.

New York.—The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America today was ordered, as a result of a unanimous decision of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to reinstate Meyer Solomon, discharged from the local union four years ago, and to pay him \$875 damages.

Solomon contended that he was improperly expelled, and after vainly seeking reinstatement, obtained a mandamus ordering the union to reinstate him, alleging he was unable to secure employment without a union card.

The union contended that as it was a foreign corporation, organized under the laws of Indiana, the New York courts did not have jurisdiction.

The Appellate Division ruled to the contrary, holding that although the local here was not incorporated or registered, under the State law it was the legal agent of the union and under jurisdiction of the court.

FOR BENEFIT OF LABOR.

New York.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman has donated a fund to carry on an educational campaign for the benefit of workers in occupations dangerous to their lives or health, it was announced by the American Museum of Safety. The amount of the donation was not made public. The chief object will be to minimize disease among workers in shops and factories in New York. Lectures and motion pictures are to be given daily.

EXHIBITORS TURN DOWN DEMANDS OF MUSICIANS

At a meeting of the Exhibitors' League Monday at the Chamber of Commerce the demands of the union that all exhibitors put in an orchestra, the number of players to be dependent upon the size of the house, was turned down.

While most of the exhibitors were in favor of union musicians, yet they felt that the number and kind of musicians should be left to the judgment of the exhibitor himself.

Miller & Foster, counsel for the Exhibitors' League, said most of the exhibitors have and do now employ union musicians and still hope to do so, but it would be a dangerous thing, they said, to admit the union has the right to dictate to the employer the number of employees he should hire.

It was common talk at the meeting that the Central Labor Council would not uphold the stand taken by the Musicians' Union. Fred L. Emmert, president of the Exhibitors' League, said if necessary the exhibitors would take this case to the highest tribunals of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Emmert said: "It might as well be known at once whether we are the union are to judge of the number of employees to keep upon our pay-rolls. We do not believe the federation will or can afford to hold that an employer is bound to employ the number that the union dictates. If we employ union labor at the union scale of wages this is all the union should ask."

"SPOTTER" DIDN'T SPOT.

New York.—Phil H. White, head of a correspondence school for street railway spotters, has come to grief. He was found guilty of using the mails to defraud by a jury in the United States Court and sentenced to the Atlanta penitentiary for one year. He issued diplomas to his graduates. He operated the National Railway Checking Bureau and sold his course for fifty cents. A score of witnesses testified that his system did not assist them to either spot or to secure jobs, despite these rules which White assured every pupil it was necessary to follow:

"Never wear loud clothing, hats or ties. To do so makes it easy for a spotter to be spotted."

"Never write on a car so that the conductor can see you, as this will arouse his suspicions. Instead, carry a small pad and makes notes in your pocket. This gives you a great control over the situation without attracting attention."

"Never face the conductor when boarding a car. Instead, watch him when he is not looking in your direction."

STATE CARPENTERS MEET.

Detroit.—Wage schedules in the different branches was discussed at length at the convention of the state council of carpenters, held in this city. Delegates from all sections of the state reported prospects for a successful year of trade unionism were bright. Gerrit Verburg, of Grand Rapids, was elected president.

PATTERN MAKERS STRIKE.

Rochester, N. Y.—Nearly a score of pattern makers are on strike in this city. They are asking for an eight-hour day and wage increases.

SECESSION'S LAMENT; BOMBAST HAS FAILED

Boston, Mass.—The 'Shoe Workers' Journal, official magazine of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L., prints portions of a speech at Lynn, Mass., made by one Walsh, while urging his election to an office in the "united shoe workers," an organization dual to the bona fide Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This secession movement, starting about six years ago with the usual trumpet blares, secured publicity for the moment because of the usual attacks on officers of the regular union and by its advocacy of so-called "militant" methods.

In his plea for votes Walsh acknowledges their battles "have invariably ended in defeat," and that bombastic methods have not produced results. Continual reverses may have had a sobering effect on the candidate, for he makes these confessions:

"A large portion of the general office income is paid by the membership of Lynn and vicinity where the great majority of our organization is located. Our general office income, while large, has never been sufficient to meet the heavy outlay caused by the numerous battles we have been forced to wage for recognition of our organization; which battles have invariably ended in defeat, caused, in my opinion, by over eagerness to engage in battles, more for the sake of living up to a fighting reputation than for the purpose of strengthening the organization membership. However, bitter it may be to acknowledge defeat in actions of this kind, we all have to admit it, that while our battles have proved costly to our opponents, we have reaped very little advantage ourselves, and I think it is time to pause and ask ourselves if we are on the right road."

"We have organizers in our employ who have never organized a local. We have other organizers who have organized a few mushroom locals that lingered for a while and died. The organizing expense of our general organization is out of all proportions to the gain in membership. There are men on the payroll of the general organization who have not the slightest conception of organization work."

OPENS HEADQUARTERS.

Columbus, O.—Former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton today actively opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for President. He held lengthy conferences with the two Republican State chairmen, W. L. Parmenter of the Central Committee and Edwin Jones of the Executive Committee. Among the congressmen who called on Burton today were J. E. Russell of the Fourth District, R. M. Switzer of the Tenth, C. C. Kearns of the Sixth and S. D. Fess of the Seventh. Granville W. Mowrey of Ashabula, former speaker of the House of Representatives, is acting as Burton's secretary.

How It Was Done.

Uncle was visiting the family, and the children had promised faithfully that they would not ask him to take them to the "movies."

The second day of his visit, however, was his birthday. The children pooled their pennies on this day and presented to uncle one ticket to the "movies." So what could uncle do?—Exchange.

SAYS CLAYTON LAW RECORDS NEW EPOCH

St. Louis, Mo.—Writing in St. Louis Labor, President Wharton, of the Railroad Employees' Department, A. F. of L., discusses the Clayton Act at length, and declares that "we have just cause to feel proud of the success attending the policy inaugurated by the A. F. of L. in 1906; one by one we have witnessed the amelioration of the causes of complaint incorporated in labor's bill of grievances."

President Wharton is optimistic on labor's success in securing this legislation and believes that the United States Supreme Court can not, "by any manner of reasoning," interpret the labor sections of the Clayton law to mean other than a guarantee of labor's rights.

"If it should come to pass that the courts should pervert and misinterpret this law," he says, "the next great fight should be directed toward securing an amendment to the Constitution."

He believes, however, Congress acted within its rights, and has thus to say of contrary views, urged, in many instances, he declares, for questionable purposes.

"Don't be misled by statements intended to create the impression that the labor provisions of the Clayton Act are empty promises. The organized enemies of labor and fanatics along certain lines are deliberately circulating false and mischievous statements for the purpose of deceiving the workers and making them believe that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, is applicable today."

"The workers have a right to believe that the Congress of the United States is acting within its rights in the enactment of the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act; they also have a right to believe that any decision that may later be rendered by the Supreme Court, contrary to the intent and purpose of Congress, will be corrected."

"The workers are going to accept in good faith an act of Congress admittedly designed to free men from cruel, inhuman, liberty-destroying precedents, handed down to an enlightened people from an age when human rights and liberty were hardly conceivable."

UNIONISM SPREADING.

Joplin, Mo.—"The Gospel of Truth is spreading," declares the Joplin Labor Tribune, published under the auspices of the local Trades Assembly. In its last issue this paper says:

"The spirit of organization is traveling pretty rapidly now over the zinc and lead belt, and the past summer has seen many new organizations lined up with the local Central Trades Assembly. Of course, the chief event in labor circles was the final establishment of the miners' local unions in the Western Federation in the cities of Joplin, Webb City, Cartersville, Oronogo, Prosperity, Chitwood, Zincite, Galena, and now comes the news that Sarcosie, over in the eastern edge of the county, has taken out a charter in District 15 and enrolled in the great army of the American Federation of Labor. In fact, as fast as the men can be reached with the truth and purposes of real organization, they do not hesitate to become members of the great army of workers, banded together indissolubly and forever—not alone for their own advancement and welfare, but for the general good of all."